jalap, to produce their desired effect. Hence the common form of administering senna is in infusion, a large portion being made to communicate its strength to water at a time. As far as I have been able to observe, about one third more of the Cassia marilandica is required to produce a given effect, than of the C. senna. This objection will prevent it from superseding the senna of the shops, although the facility, with which it may be raised in any part of the United States, will render it a convenient medicine where cheapness is an object. It is already cultivated in gardens for medicinal use, and the infusion and decoction are considerably employed by families and country practitioners.

BOTANICAL REFERENCES.

Cassia Marilandica, Lin. *Sp. pl.*—Martyn, *Cent. t.* 23.—Michaux, *Flora*, i. 261.—Pursh, i. 306.—Nuttall, i. 280.—Cassia mimosæ foliis, &c.—Dillenius, *t.* 260, *f.* 339.

MEDICAL REFERENCES.

B. S. Barton, *Coll.* 32.—Thacher, *Disp.* 178.—Chapman, *Therapentics.*

PLATE XXXIX.

Fig. 1. *Cassia Marilandica.*
Fig. 2. *The three upper stamens.*
Fig. 3. *The fourth and fifth ditto.*
Fig. 4. *The sixth and seventh ditto.*
Fig. 5. *The three lowest ditto.*
Fig. 6. *A legume.*